TYPE S9/MEDIUM, AB/1-15

9/AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013760373 BIOSIS NO.: 200200353884
Preclinical cancer vaccine studies in mice using a HER-2 peptide immunogen combined with the saponin-based immune enhancer GPI-0100 and polysaccharides
AUTHOR: May Richard D (Reprint); Triozzi Pierre L; Aldrich Wayne A; Reynolds Robert C; Pathak Ashish K; Marciani Dante J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Cancer Therapeutics and Immunology, Southern Research Institute, 2000 Ninth Avenue South, Birmingham, AL, 35205, USA**USA
JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 16 (4): pA333 March 20, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Professional Research Scientists on Experimental Biology New Orleans, Louisiana, USA April 20-24, 2002; 20020420
ISSN: 0892-6638
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: HER-2 is over-expressed by many common malignancies and is an attractive target antigen for vaccine approaches. An oligopeptide immunogen targeting a B-cell epitope of the HER-2 extracellular domain plus a measles virus T-helper epitope to augment immunogenicity was constructed. This chimeric immunogen, MVF-HER-2 (628-647), elicits HER-2-specific antibody with antitumor activity in mice. Oligopeptides are relatively weak immunogens in humans. Thus, immune enhancers (adjuvants) are needed for oligopeptide immunogens. Preclinical studies were conducted in mice to examine the immune responses of MVF-HER-2 combined with GPI-0100, a water-soluble, semi-synthetic triterpenoid saponin immune enhancer. To possibly further enhance activity, GPI-0100 was combined with two polysaccharides and their chemically-modified derivatives. These polysaccharides, pectin and carboxy-beta-glucan, are both immunologically active. Various formulations were used to immunize mice (2 biweekly s.c. injections). Controls were vehicle only (PBS) and MVF-HER-2 only. Two weeks after the second immunization, sera were tested for the antibody response by ELISA and spleen cells were tested for their in vitro antigen-specific T cell proliferative responses. Significant antibody and lymphoproliferative responses were induced. The results indicate that MVF-HER-2 and GPI-0100 (with or without polysaccharides) will make an effective cancer vaccine in upcoming clinical trials.

9/AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013086641 BIOSIS NO.: 200100258480
Intranasal immunization with Type 3 polysaccharide and QS-21 or QS-7 affords protection in mice challenged with S. pneumoniae by the respiratory route
AUTHOR: Jackson Raymond J (Reprint); Boyaka Prosper N (Reprint); van Ginkel Frederik W (Reprint); Kensil Charlotte R; Mcghee Jerry R (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UAB Medical Center, 845 19th St. So., Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA**USA
JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 15 (5): pA1189 March 8, 2001 2001

MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001; 20010331
ISSN: 0892-6638
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polysaccharides (PS) possess characteristics of T-cell independent Type 2 antigens. These traits include inability to stimulate MHC class II dependent T-cell help, inability to stimulate Ab responses in neonates, and generally do not induce memory responses. QS-21 and QS-7 are highly purified saponin derivatives. Mice were intranasally immunized (5 mul/nare) three times at weekly intervals with 20 mug of Type 3 PS with or without 20 mug QS-21 or QS-7 as adjuvant. Plasma and fecal extracts were obtained on days 7, 14 and 21. Saliva was collected on day 21. Mice were challenged 4-5 weeks following the last immunization and monitored daily for survival. Seven days following challenge plasma, fecal extracts, nasal and bronchial washes were obtained. Type 3 specific Ab responses were monitored by ELISA. Both Type 3 specific IgM and IgG were evident 7 days after immunization in groups PS with QS-21 or QS-7. No Ab responses were seen in the PS only groups. The day 21 IgG titers reached 1:256 and 1: 512 for the QS-21 and QS-7 groups respectively. The IgM antigen titers were also modest with the QS-21 group reaching 1:64 while the QS-7 group reached 1:256. No antigen specific IgA was detected. To ensure responses were Type 3 specific we performed a micro bicinchoninic acid protein assay. No significant protein contamination was found (< 0.2 mug/60 mug PS). Preliminary results with mice surviving the challenge suggest that Type 3 PS plasma titers were not elevated from those at day 21 and antigen specific S-IgA was not induced at mucosal respiratory surfaces. We are currently testing these plasma samples for their opsonizing ability in an effort to establish correlates of immunity.

9/AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)

0010780455 BIOSIS NO.: 199799414515

Evaluation of protective efficacy of an Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae serotype 1 lipopolysaccharide-protein conjugate in mice

AUTHOR: Rioux Stephane; Dubreuil Daniel; Begin Caroline; Laferriere Craig; Martin Denis; Jacques Mario (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Departement de Pathologie et Microbiologie, Faculte de Medecine Veterinaire, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 5000, St. Hyacinthe, PQ J2S 7C6, Canada**Canada

JOURNAL: Comparative Immunology Microbiology and Infectious Diseases 20 (1): p63-74 1997 1997
ISSN: 0147-9571
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae is the causative agent of porcine pleuropneumonia. The major adhesin of A. pleuropneumoniae has previously been identified as a lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and more recently, we demonstrated that high molecular mass LPS were involved in A. pleuropneumoniae adherence to porcine respiratory tract cells. We

postulated that immunization with a LPS-based vaccine may confer a protective immunity. The high molecular mass O-polysaccharides obtained after acid hydrolysis and chromatographic separation were conjugated to bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a protein carrier. Groups of mice were injected twice with the following antigen preparations: whole-cell preparation, outer membrane preparation, O-polysaccharide-BSA conjugate, hydrolyzed LPS and pheno/water extracted LPS. A combination of different adjuvants was also used during these immunization procedures to induce a stronger immunological response to the polysaccharide antigen. Two weeks after the second injection, the mice were challenged intranasally with either homologous A. pleuropneumoniae serotype 1 strain or a serotype 5 strain. The highest survival rate, up to 80%, compared to the control groups (P lt 0.05), was recorded when the mice were injected twice with 15 mu-g of carbohydrates of O-polysaccharide-BSA conjugate mixed with the saponin-derived adjuvant Quil A. Survival rates of between 60 and 70%, twice those observed in the control groups immunized with PBS, were recorded in mice injected with the O-polysaccharide-BSA conjugate mixed with other adjuvant preparations such as alhydrogel, peanut oil and Freund's incomplete adjuvant. However, the protection induced by the conjugate antigen preparation was serotype specific, because mice challenged with a serotype 5 strain were killed. Taken together, these results confirm the important role of A. pleuropneumoniae LPS in pathogenesis.

9/AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0009724570 BIOSIS NO.: 199598192403

Adjuvant activity of QS-21 for experimental E. coli 018 polysaccharide vaccines

AUTHOR: Coughlin Richard T (Reprint); Fattom Ali; Chu Chiayung; White Abbie C; Winston Scott
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Cambridge Biotech Corp., 365 Plantation St., Worcester, MA 01605, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Vaccine 13 (1): p17-21 1995 1995
ISSN: 0264-410X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Three types of experimental vaccines containing O-side-chain polysaccharide from the enterotoxigenic strain Escherichia coli 018 were evaluated. The immunogenicity of free O-polysaccharide (PS), a polysaccharide-diphtheria toxoid conjugate (PS-conj), and detoxified lipopolysaccharide (dLPS) was tested in female ICR mice, either alone or in combination with QS-21, a purified saponin adjuvant derived from the bark of the tree Quillaja saponaria Molina. Both the number of individual mice responding and the titres of O-polysaccharide specific antibodies in pools of sera were increased by the addition of QS-21. The immune response to both O-specific polysaccharide and carrier was primarily IgM and IgG1. The addition of QS-21 not only increased the level of IgG1, but also had a significant adjuvant effect on antigen-specific IgG2a, IgG2b and IgG3.

9/AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

12206964 EMBASE No: 2003318638
Lipid and carbohydrate based adjuvant/carriers in immunology
McGeary R.P.; Olive C.; Toth I.
I. Toth, School of Molec./Microbial Sciences, School of Pharmacy, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072 Australia
AUTHOR EMAIL: i.toth@pharmacy.uq.edu.au
Journal of Peptide Science (J. PEPT. SCI.) (United Kingdom) 01 JUL 2003, 9/7 (405-418)
CODEN: JPSIE ISSN: 1075-2617
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 96

This review discusses various issues regarding vaccines; what are they and how they work, safety aspects, the role of adjuvants and carriers in vaccination, synthetic peptides as immunogens, and new technologies for vaccine development and delivery including the identification of novel adjuvants for mucosal vaccine delivery. There has been a recent increase of interest in the use of lipids and carbohydrates as adjuvants, and so a particular emphasis is placed on adjuvants derived from lipids or carbohydrates, or from both. Copyright (c) 2003 European Peptide Society and John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

9/AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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12007968 EMBASE No: 2003118460
Astragalus membranaceus
Alternative Medicine Review (ALTERN. MED. REV.) (United States) 2003, 8/1 (72-77)
CODEN: ALMRF ISSN: 1089-5159
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 34

9/AB/7 (Item 3 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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06298443 EMBASE No: 1995321063
Adjuvants for human vaccines. Current status, problems and future prospects
Gupta R.K.; Siber G.R.
MA Public Health Biologic Labs., State Laboratory Institute,Boston, MA 02130 United States
Vaccine (VACCINE) (United Kingdom) 1995, 13/14 (1263-1276)
CODEN: VACCD ISSN: 0264-410X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Adjuvants help antigen to elicit an early, high and long-lasting immune response with less antigen, thus saving on vaccine production, costs. In recent years, adjuvants received much attention because of the development of purified, subunit and synthetic vaccines which are poor immunogens and require adjuvants to evoke the immune response. With the use of adjuvants immune response can be selectively modulated to major histocompatibility

complex (MHC) class I or MHC class II and Th1 or Th2 type, which is very important for protection against diseases caused by intracellular pathogens such as viruses, parasites and bacteria (Mycobacterium). A number of problems are encountered in the development and use of adjuvants for human vaccines. The biggest issue with the use of adjuvants for human vaccines, particularly routine childhood vaccines is the toxicity and adverse side-effects of most of the adjuvant formulations. At present the choice of adjuvants for human vaccination reflects a compromise between a requirement for adjuvanticity and an acceptable low level of side-effects. Other problems with the development of adjuvants include restricted adjuvanticity of certain formulations to a few antigens, use of aluminum adjuvants as reference adjuvant preparations under suboptimal conditions, non-availability of reliable animal models, use of non-standard assays and biological differences between animal models and humans leading to the failure of promising formulations to show adjuvanticity in clinical trials. The most common adjuvants for human use today are still aluminum hydroxide and aluminum phosphate, although calcium phosphate and oil emulsions also have some use in human vaccinations. During the last 15 years much progress has been made on development, isolation and chemical synthesis of alternative adjuvants such as derivatives of muramyl dipeptide, monophosphoryl lipid A, liposomes, QS21, MF-59 and immunostimulating complexes (ISCOMS). Other areas in adjuvant research which have received much attention are the controlled release of vaccine antigens using biodegradable polymer microspheres and reciprocal enhanced immunogenicity of protein-polysaccharide conjugates. Biodegradable polymer microspheres are being evaluated for targeting antigens on mucosal surfaces and for controlled release of vaccines with an aim to reduce the number of doses required for primary immunization. Reciprocal enhanced immunogenicity of protein-polysaccharide conjugates will be useful for the development of combination vaccines.

9/AB/8 (Item 4 from file: 73)

05660505 EMBASE No: 1994076726

Effect of adjuvants on immunogenicity of a Salmonella typhi O-polysaccharide-tetanus toxoid conjugate

Saxena M.; Di Fabio J.L.
DRC RDV, Pan American Health Organization, 525 Twenty-Third Street,Washington DC 20037 United States

Vaccine Research (VACCINE RES.) (United States) 1993, 2/3 (207-214)
CODEN: VAREE ISSN: 1056-7909
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The effect of Quil A and Alhydrogel on enhancing mouse immunogenicity of a Salmonella typhi O-chain-tetanus toxoid-conjugated vaccine was compared to Freund's adjuvant. Animals were injected with 5 mug of conjugate with respective adjuvant, boosted 3 weeks later, and sera examined for development of anti-polysaccharide and anti-protein antibodies. Highest anti-polysaccharide antibody titers were seen with Freund's, followed by Quil A and Alhydrogel. Maximum anti-tetanus antibodies were seen with Quil A, followed by Freund's. Isotype analysis of anti-polysaccharide antibodies showed the predominance of IgGinf 1 antibodies with all three adjuvants. The bactericidal activity toward S.typhi of sera was measured in vitro and bactericidal titers were found to be 220, 110, and <20 for Freund's, Quil A, and Alhydrogel, respectively. The results show the saponin adjuvant Quil A to be a good substitute for Freund's in the preclinical evaluation of new

polysaccharide-protein conjugated vaccines.

9/AB/9 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09251552 PMID: 1805566
A purified saponin acts as an adjuvant for a T-independent antigen.
White A C; Cloutier P; Coughlin R T
Cambridge Biotech Corporation, Worcester, MA 01605.
Advances in experimental medicine and biology (UNITED STATES) 1991, 303 p207-10, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 0121103
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Three strains of mice were injected with a T-independent antigen, Escherichia coli 055:B5 polysaccharide (PS) combined with purified saponin, QS-21, isolated from Quillaja saponaria bank. PS was prepared by hydrolysis of lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Nine week old mice were injected intradermally with 60 micrograms PS, as determined by an anthrone assay, with or without 15 micrograms QS-21 on days 0 and 14. On day 22 sera were assayed by EIA for PS specific antibodies. Titers were 11-fold higher in CD-1 mice with QS-21. C3H/HeJ (Ipsd) and C3H/HeSnJ (Ipsr) mice also showed an adjuvant associated increase in titer with saponin. Therefore, LPS responsiveness was not required for the adjuvant effect. PS vaccinated C3H and CD-1 mice with and without QS-21 had similar antibody isotype profiles. IgG2b titers accounted for more than half of the total Ig response. IgG2a was next highest followed by IgG3, IgM, IgG1, and IgA. In comparison, CD-1 mice injected with 0.1 microgram intact LPS had a different LPS specific isotype profile. IgG3 was the highest followed by IgG1, IgG2b, IgM, IgG2a, and IgA.

9/AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

141156099 CA: 141(10)156099e PATENT
Polyvalent antigen conjugates as vaccines against prostate, lung, breast and ovarian cancer
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Livingston, Philip O.; Ragupathi, Govindaswami; Danishefsky, Samuel J.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research
PATENT: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. ; US 20040151733 A1 DATE: 20040805
APPLICATION: US 752945 (20040106) *US PV303494 (20010706) *US PV347231 (20020110) *WO 2002US21348 (20020705)
PAGES: 56 pp., Cont.-in-part of WO 2003 3,985. CODEN: USXXCO LANGUAGE: English CLASS: 424185100; A61K-031/739A; A61K-039/00B

9/AB/11 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

138302637 CA: 138(20)302637k PATENT
Intradermal vaccine compositions comprising saponin, sterol, and LPS derivative or CpG oligonucleotide as adjuvant
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Garcon, Nathalie

LOCATION: Belg.
ASSIGNEE: Glaxosmithkline Biologicals S.A.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200328760 A2 DATE: 20030410
APPLICATION: WO 2002EP10931 (20020930) *GB 200123580 (20011001)
PAGES: 27 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-039/39A; A61K-009/127B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG ; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; OM; PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH ; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW; AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

9/AB/12 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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136339479 CA: 136(22)339479v PATENT
Vaccines comprise cancer antigen and saponin and immunostimulatory oligonucleotide
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Garcon, Nathalie; Gerard, Catherine Marie Ghislaine; Stephenne, Jean
LOCATION: Belg.
ASSIGNEE: Smithkline Beecham Biologicals SA
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200232450 A2 DATE: 20020425
APPLICATION: WO 2001EP11984 (20011016) *GB 200025573 (20001018) *GB 200025574 (20001018) *US 690921 (20001018)
PAGES: 49 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-039/00A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL ; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

9/AB/13 (Item 4 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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134004039 CA: 134(1)4039c PATENT
Adjuvant combinations for immunization composition and vaccines
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Lindblad, Erik B.; Elhay, Martin J.; Andersen, Peter; Brandt, Lise Ostergaard
LOCATION: Den.
ASSIGNEE: Statens Serum Institut
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200069458 A2 DATE: 20001123
APPLICATION: WO 2000DK251 (20000512) *DK 99655 (19990512)
PAGES: 26 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-039/39A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM

DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

9/AB/14 (Item 5 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2005 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

133115532 CA: 133(9)115532g PATENT
Improved saponin adjuvant compositions and methods relating thereto
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Walker, John
LOCATION: Australia
ASSIGNEE: CSL Limited
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200041720 A1 DATE: 20000720
APPLICATION: WO 99AU1167 (19991224) *AU 998073 (19990108)
PAGES: 53 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-039/39A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM
DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

9/AB/15 (Item 6 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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132193246 CA: 132(15)193246k PATENT
Compositions of CpG and saponin adjuvants and methods thereof
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Kensil, Charlotte A.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Aquila Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200009159 A1 DATE: 20000224
APPLICATION: WO 99US17956 (19990806) *US 95913 (19980810) *US 128608 (19990408)
PAGES: 38 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-039/39A; C07H-015/24B; C07J-017/00B; C07H-021/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	13975	IMMUNOGEN
S2	164134	ADJUVANT
S3	176691	S1 OR S2
S4	0	S4 AND SAPONIN
S5	901	S3 AND SAPONIN
S6	17882	5 AND DEXTRAN

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S7            7   S5 AND DEXTRAN
S8           19   S5 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S9           15   RD S8 (unique items)
?
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Day : Tuesday
Date: 2/15/2005

PALM INTRANET

Time: 19:08:19

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = WALKER
First Name = JOHN

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 51
60622941	Not Issued	020	10/28/2004	NOVEL PHARMACEUTICALS	WALKER, JOHN K.
60494959	Not Issued	159	08/13/2003	SUBSTITUTED PYRIDINONES	WALKER, JOHN
60488378	Not Issued	159	07/18/2003	SUBSTITUTED PYRIDAZINONES	WALKER, JOHN
60386415	Not Issued	159	06/05/2002	NOVEL PYRAZOLES AND THEIR USE AS P38 KINASE INHIBITORS	WALKER, JOHN K.
60357807	Not Issued	159	10/26/2001	USING ARTIFICIAL PAGES IN VISUAL JOB TICKETING	WALKER, JOHN STUART
60357806	Not Issued	159	10/26/2001	VISUAL JOB TICKETING USING A DOCUMENT VIEWING APPLICATION	WALKER, JOHN STUART
60357029	Not Issued	159	02/14/2002	DIARYL SUBSTITUTED PYRIDINONES	WALKER, JOHN
60355044	Not Issued	159	02/07/2002	DIARYL SUBSTITUTED PYRIDAZINONES	WALKER, JOHN
60350741	Not Issued	159	01/18/2002	DIARYL SUBSTITUTED PYRIDAZINONES	WALKER, JOHN
60349028	Not Issued	159	01/15/2002	METHOD FOR USING A MOTORIZED CAMERA MOUNT FOR TRACKING IN AUGMENTED REALITY	WALKER, JOHN F.
60217763	Not Issued	159	07/12/2000	METHOD, APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR FINGERPRINT AUTHENTICATION AND CONTROLLING INFORMATION BASED ON THE FINGERPRINT AUTHENTICATION	WALKER, JOHN
60212819	Not Issued	159	06/21/2000	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN VEGETATION AND ITS	WALKER, JOHN L.

				APPLICATION TO EXPEDITED SITE CHARACTERIZATION	
60208113	Not Issued	159	05/31/2000	METHOD, APPARATUS & SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC ADVERTISING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT OVER THE INTERNET	WALKER, JOHN TROY
60206411	Not Issued	159	05/23/2000	FOUNTAIN	WALKER, JOHN M.
29187377	D490442	150	07/31/2003	SUBMERSIBLE PUMP	WALKER, JOHN M.
10977850	Not Issued	020	10/29/2004	METHODS, SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR DETECTING MUSICAL NOTES IN AN AUDIO SIGNAL	WALKER, JOHN Q.
10470357	Not Issued	061	07/25/2003	METHOD OF SELECTING WOOD FOR MECHANICAL PULPING	WALKER, JOHN CORRIE FLEMING
10465662	Not Issued	041	06/20/2003	SHELL-MOLDED FAT-CONTAINING CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS WITH VISCOUS FILLING	WALKER, JOHN HOWARD
10456933	Not Issued	030	06/05/2003	NOVEL PYRAZOLES AND THEIR USE AS P38 KINASE INHIBITORS	WALKER, JOHN K.
10447090	Not Issued	041	05/28/2003	DRIVE APPARATUS	WALKER, JOHN L.
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